THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1795. [N° 1708.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. BARBER,

Your inserting the following List of Governors, &c. in your next Paper, will oblige a Customer, and, perhaps, gratify the Curiosity of some of your Readers. E.

A List of the PRESIDENTS of the Colony of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, under the First Charter; and of the GOVERNORS under the Second Charter, collected from the public Records.

FOR the year 1647 John Coggeshall, President,
1648 Jeremiah Clarke,
1649 John Smith,
165. Nicholas Easton,
1651 Ditto.

This year 1651, William Coddington went to England, and procured from the Council of State a Commission, constituting him Governor of Rhode Island, and the Islands belonging to the same, with which he returned in the fall of the year 1651. This caused very great and fatal confusion in the Colony, all the inhabitants upon the main refusing submission to Coddington's government. The Colony appointed Mr. Roger Williams and Mr. John Clarke to go to the court of London, to procure Coddington's commission to be vacated, which they effected in the year 1653, after which Mr. Williams returned, and on the 12 th day of September, 1654, was chosen President, agreeable to the charter and the laws of the Colony. Mr. Clarke remained in England as the Colony's agent, until he obtained the last ample Charter from Charles 2d, in 1663:

For the year 1655 Roger Williams was chosen President,
1656 Ditto,
1657 Benedict Arnold,
1658 Ditto,
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1660 William Brenton,
1661 Ditto,
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This year, on the 8th of July, King Charles the 2d signed the last charter, whereby Benedict Arnold was constituted Governor.

The following is a list of the Governors, chosen annually on the first Wednesday in May, agreeable to this charter; where the years are not specified, the same Governor was continued into office.

GOVERNORS.	*Years when chosen.*	*Years governed.*
Benedict Arnold,	1663	3
William Brenton,	1666	3
Benedict Arnold,	1669	3
Nicholas Easton,	1672	2
William Coddington,	1674	2
Walter Clarke,	1676	1
Benedict Arnold,	1677	2
John Cranston,	1679	1
Peleg Sanford,	1680	3
William Coddington,	1683	2
Henry Bull,	1685.	1
Walter Clarke,	1686	1
The Charter superceded by Sir Edmund Andross,	1687 / 1688	
Henry Bull,	1689	1
John Easton,	1690	5
Caleb Carr,	1695	1
Walter Clarke,	1696	2
Samuel Cranston,	1698	29
Joseph Jencks,	1727	5
William Wanton,	1732	2
John Wanton,	1734	7
Richard Ward,	1741	2
William Greene,	1743	2
Gideon Wanton,	1745	1
William Greene,	1746.	1
Gideon Wanton,	1747	1
William Greene,	1748	7
Stephen Hopkins,	1755	2
William Greene,	1757	1
Stephen Hopkins,	1758	4
Samuel Ward,	1762	1
Stephen Hopkins,	1763	2
Samuel Ward,	1765	2
Stephen Hopkins,	1767	1
Josias Lyndon,	1768	1
Joseph Wanton,	1769	6
Nicholas Cooke,	1775	3
William Greene,	1778	7
John Collins,	1786	3
Arthur Fenner, Esq; our present Governor,	1789	5

GERMAN REPUBLICAN SOCIETY.

At a full meeting of the Society, the following Address was unanimously agreed upon and ordered to be published

The GERMAN REPUBLICAN SOCIETY of Philadelphia to the free and INDEPENDENT CITIZENS of the United States—

FELLOW FREEMEN,

A VOICE, too loud not to be heard, calls upon us to address you. A just and an honorable cause summons us at your bar, and we most cheerfully pay obedience to it, under the fullest persuasion, that reason, and not authority, is the scale by which you measure the actions of men.—The right secured to us by the late glorious struggle for liberty, and guaranteed by the constitution of our country, has been exercised by us, and for this we have met with the most opprobrious denunciation. The right consecrated by our social compact, and held sacred by every nation pretending to liberty, the right to speak and publish our sentiments, has been called into question, and the Legislature of the United States were about to erect themselves into a tribunal or Conclave, to deprive the freemen of America of their birth-right! An usurpation of power so flagrant, so contrary to the true intent and spirit of our constitution, so repugnant to the principles of liberty, could not have escaped your observation.—The most extraordinary fact, in the annals of the age, could not have passed unperceived by you, that *patriotic societies were the objects of denunciation, in the same year, in Great Britain, France, and the United States of America!!!*

We have been charged with the authorship of the western insurrection, and upon this unsupported assertion, an interdiction of the most dreadful kind was to be fulminated against us. How true this charge is, we will leave to you to determine. The proofs are in your hands, and you are already competent to decide upon them; for every act of ours, which had relation to public affairs, has been promulgated to the world. Let us call your attention to our resolutions, in reprobation of the insurrection, and search in them for matter of crimination. Did they arise from fear, as has been basely insinuated? What is to deter a freeman from speaking his sentiments, when he is within the pale of the law? A thought so foul, is worthy only of the wretch who engendered it, and marks him a fit instrument of cowardice and treachery.

Are we the abettors of insurgents, for supposing government can do wrong, for disapproving an excise? Then is the freedom of opinion at an end,—then is that august band of patriots, who combated against a British tyrant, a precedent for disorder, for having declared to the people of Canada, that EXCISES WERE THE HORROR OF ALL FREE GOVERNMENTS.—But our declaration, in disapprobation of the insurrection, has been questioned, as to its sincerity; for we have been accused of wearing the mask of conspirators.—As well might we say, that our accusers wear the garb of patriotism, and are loud in favour of freedom, the more certainly to effect its destruction.—As well might we say, that the pretended friends of law and order had secretly fomented the insurrection, that they might borrow another argument against republicanism, and be furnished with a stronger evidence in favour of a standing army, as, that the patriotic societies were instrumental in disseminating sedition.—The language of Pitt (that satellite of despotism) was in praise of the glorious constitution of Great-Britain, and the liberty of Britons, even at the moment he was sapping the citadel of personal security, the *habeas corpus*; and how near is its affinity with the late language of American legislators, when about to plunge a dagger into the bosom of liberty.

Our accusers have not been daring enough to say our institution was unconstitutional, how great then their absurdity in arraigning us. By this they meant to dishonor us; but truth cannot be sullied, by any contrast with falsehood—If Democratic Societies are not proscribed by our social compact, why this congressional inquiry, why this denunciation? Was the national treasury in a flush, that it was necessary to find such a source for its abundance? Or did the denunciators, by a declaration of their opinions, expect to give a law to the United States? Here then rests the artifice:—Men are the creatures of opinion, and it is by means of opinion alone that laws, in all well regulated societies, can and ought to be enforced. What is the common law of England, and which has taken root in this country, but opinion? It is opinion alone, that gives force to our laws; for we have not the physical power of a standing army, to argue obedience to them. Thus, then, the Representatives of the Freemen of America designed to give an opinion, which was to have the operation of a law, and by means of it effect the destruction of the freedom of speech. In this view of the subject, say, fellow-citizens, who are the conspirators against the liberties of the United States? Say, who meditates the destruction of our constitution, and seek to plunge us into all the horrors of anarchy or of despotism? Say, which is the self created society, the one composed of citizens, under a constitutional sanction, or the one delegated for the purposes of legislation, and usurping a censorial authority?

But self created as we are supposed, hereditary distinction has no place in our code, diplomas, with the insignia of nobility, adorn not our mansions, neither does birth give an exclusive claim to a place among us. We drain not the public treasury for disputations about diphthongs & particles—the public purse rewards us not for making handsome syllogisms or pretty metaphors. We have never stepped forth the champions of an enemy who sought to enslave us, and dishonored a friend on whom our political salvation depended. Principles and conduct so unrighteous cannot be imputed to us, though truth, as in the denunciations against us, were placed upon the rack.

Fellow-citizens, a bare view of the subject will show you that our enemies teem with absurdities—At one moment we are said to be self-created, at another, the late minister of France is said to be our parent—At one moment we are considered as obscure and contemptible, at another as a combination so formidable as to endanger the government—At one moment we are supposed the abortions of society, at another as possessing influence and vigour to supercede the wisdom and strength of the nation. Dishonesty cannot be rendered so systematic as long to pass for truth; the cloven foot of falsehood must be seen at last, and such has been the fate of our accusers. In the convulsion of zeal and of exultation they have unmasked themselves, and pretended the bold front of conspirators against the inestimable liberty of opinion.

The right to associate in Democratic Societies has been questioned by some; but if we have not this privilege, by what constitutional text will other associations be justified? If we as a number have not the right to speak our sentiments, by what political logic will the right of an individual be defended? If many have not this privilege, few certainly must be deprived of it; for the right must be multiplied by the number which compose the society, up to the majority of the whole nation, who give law to the community. To deprive a number of, this right will leave not a shadow of claim to one; for it is in direct contradiction to the principles of a free government that one individual shall have a right from which many are excluded. The principle recognised by our constitution, that the many are to govern the few must be at an end, if this reasoning obtains; for the right of an individual to publish his sentiments, no one has yet been bold enough to controvert.

But admitting we are criminal, by what clause of the constitution expressed or implied was Congress metamorphosed into a body of tutors for our condemnation? The remedy for a trespass of the kind imputed to us is plainly pointed out by our laws, and to wander from it is an usurpation exceeding in guilt the crime with which we are charged.—Nay, so great is the advantage of government over us, that if we had been guilty, they had the power to translate us from the vicinage of the criminal commission, to any place favourable to their views.

If Democrats have been the instruments of the western insurrection, how will it be explained, that they were among the foremost to suppress it? Our brethren, the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, could have made a quorum in the field, and they were among the number who received the commendations of the President of the United States.

Fellow-citizens, this subject is solemnly important to every freeman in the United States, for however some may disapprove our institution, all must unite in support of the liberty of speech. It is but too obvious than an endeavour was made to wrest this right from us: how incumbent then it is on every one who values his freedom, to bend his attention to a subject so highly interesting.

All governments are more or less combinations against the people; they are states of violence against individual liberty, originating from man's imperfection and vice, and as rulers have no more virtue than the ruled, the equilibrium between them can only be preserved by proper attention and association; for the power of government can only be kept within its constituted limits by the display of a power equal to itself, the collected sentiment of the people. Solitary opinions have little weight with men whose views are unjust; but the voice of many strikes them with awe. To obtain a connected voice, associations of some sort are necessary, no matter whether by what names they are designated. The checks and balances of government are inventions to keep the people in subordination, a reaction of some sort is necessary, therefore, to keep up the equipoise between the people and the government. Whether these be town and township meetings, called to echo the pre eminent virtues of administration, or whether they are associations of another kind, that approve or condemn as their judgment directs, they are alike legal, they may be alike useful, and to interpose a veto to them is alike tyrannical.

It is the substance and not the shadow of things we should regard, and if the substance meets our wishes no matter by what sound it is conveyed to our senses.—The bugbears anarchy and antifederalism, invented to stifle free inquiry, can no longer lead you astray; they have been so hackneyed, that like worn out jades they are no longer fit for service. To your judgment we now submit our cause, for it must ultimately rest with you, whether liberty or tyranny shall reign among us, and whatever may be your opinions of our institution you will do us the justice to believe, that we owe no greatness to our country's ruin. In defiance of every menace and denunciation, we are determined to remain firm at our posts, and never will we surrender the rights of freemen but with our lives. By order of the Society,

HENRY KAMMERER, President.

Attest. Andrew Geyer, Secretary.

A NEWS PAPER SKIRMISH!

From the South Carolina Gazette.

Mr. James Cross, of Charleston, was thus attacked in that Paper.

—To Mr. J. C.—

Compos'd of the fool,
Resembling the ass;
Of folly the tool.
Such a villified mass;
Smoak the tar bucket bully X.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To which Mr Cross returned the following Answer.

To all Tories like you,
Tar and feathers are due;
When found out shall be paid on well.
The tar-bucket I'll smoak,
Which will nearly you choak,
And your feather'd carcase send packing to hell,
I compar'd of the fool,
Nay, that is no rule;
That I like you self should resemble the ass.
If I'm folly's tool,
I need not go to school,
To learn to lay low a tor[illegible]'d mass.
A bully I'm not,
And you'll ne'er be forgot,
By those who will freedom maintain.
An electrical shock
On a guillotine block,
I'm sure, will free you from pain.

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Resembling the ass;
Of folly the tool.
Such a villified mass;
Smoak the tar bucket bully X.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To which Mr Cross returned the following Answer.

To all Tories like you,
Tar and feathers are due;
When found out shall be paid on well.
The tar-bucket I'll smoak,
Which will nearly you choak,
And your feather'd carcase send packing to hell,
I compos'd of the tool,
Nay, that is no rule;
That I like yourself should resemble the ass.
If I'm folly's tool,
I need not go to school,
To learn to lay low a torified mass.
A bully I'm not,
And you'll ne'er be forgot,
By those who will freedom maintain.
An electrical shock
On a guillotine block,
I'm sure, will free you from pain.

JAMES CROSS.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Biographical Account of the Three eldeſt Sons of the King of Great-Britain.—(Continued from our laſt.)

(Never before publiſhed in America)

GEORGE, was equally adroit in the wars of Venus. The firſt tender attachment of public notoriety was with a Mrs. Robinſon, originally a ſtrolling actreſs, and then a performer on Drury Lane Theatre. Our hero *loſt himſelf* during her performance of the character of PERDITA, in Shakeſpear's famous play, called *The Winter's Tale.*——Overtures from a rich and handſome Prince, might tempt a female, ſuperior to an actreſs, from the path of virtue. The reader, therefore, will not be ſurprized, that this lady immediately obeyed the ſummons of her admirer. The ſlime of ſcandal inſtantly burſt forth, and the London tea tables, thoſe machines for the manufacture of all that is unamiable in woman, echoed and re echoed, the royal ſacrifice; while the muſes, and the tuneful nine, ſung the loves of Prince Florizel and the Shepherdeſs Perdita.* Attachments of this nature are, however, generally inſtable, and our hero was of a temperament, ſoon cloy'd at the moſt delicious banquet. The forſaken fair, generally falls to the lot of ſome of the royal attendants; and we find poor Perdita conſoling herſelf in the arms of Col. Tarlton, who ended his inglorious military exploits here, in a diſgraceful, pimping attendance, on a royal debauchee.—Providence does not always permit the ſinner to eſcape. This wretched woman, in return for leaving an excellent huſband to follow a life of proſtitution, acquired early in life a paralytic affliction, with which ſhe has long ſtruggled—a miſerable *cripple.*

The enormous revenue given by "John Bull," to his *darling Prince*, which though eſtimated at about *one* hundred thouſand pounds ſterling!—was ſoon found to fall far ſhort of defraying what he ſtated, to be his neceſſary expences. To ſtop ſhort, in a career of glory, was deemed unprincely, and to ſupply the deficiency, recourſe was had to money lenders; in which, rumour proclaimed, he was aſſiſted by his friend Charles Fox, who certainly has a more extenſive acquaintance among the London uſurers, than any individual in that great city.

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All this, gentlemen, and things more glorious would have happened, had not a meddleſome *ariſtocrat* ſuddenly popped upon me a number of queſtions, to which I could not for my ſoul, furniſh ſatisfactory anſwers.—Anxious my dear brother patriots for the preſervation of that liberty for which We have ſo nobly fought and bled, and fully convinced that nothing can ſo much contribute to this deſirable end, as the continuation of your ſociety at the ſeat of ariſtocratic villany, I ſhall now repeat to you the queſtions to which I have alluded, hoping and truſting, that you, as watchmen on the walls of our political Jeruſalem, will enable me, your fellow centinel, to ſerve the cauſe of democratic liberty, by giving them a full, complete, and ariſtifable anſwer. This done, I pledge my honor all will be ſafe; and the good people of New Jerſey, with loud *hoſannas* will hail you. *Welcome, ye Saviors of your country.*

The queſtions, my dear ſirs, as you will perceive, were all framed from ſentences in your addreſs, and were as follow, viz.

Pray ſir, who are the ariſtocratical faction among us? And what are the principles which they diſſeminate, unfriendly to the rights of man?

What combinations and ſchemes have the rulers of our country formed for the deſtruction of our liberties?

Which of our temporary rulers have adopted the righteous policy, that the Swinish Multitude are unequal to the taſk of governing themſelves; and that public meaſures are only to be diſcuſſed by public characters?

Have any attempts been made to proſcribe the liberty of the preſs? If ſo, point them out;——If not, why talk of "rapacious jaws extended to ſwallow every veſtige of freedom?"

What rights have been ſnatched from the people without the ſhadow of reaſon or of juſtice? Or, is it poſſible for human nature to enjoy a greater degree of political liberty than the people of the United States do at this preſent moment enjoy?

What iniquities of public men and meaſures have the democratic ſocieties of Philadelphia detected and expoſed?

What actions and proceedings of the government are kept ſecret from the people, and who are the ſome among us who hold the faſhionable tenets that the people ought not to be informed reſpecting them?

You ſay, "The will of the people, is the law." How is that will to be expreſſed? By the democratic ſocieties—or by their repreſentatives freely choſen?

Are our rulers the ſervants of the democratic ſocieties, or the people at large?

I will not, gentlemen, attempt it, for I cannot deſcribe how much theſe deviliſh queſtions puzzled and confounded me—I made out, however, to ſilence the raſcal by reading with a loud voice, the following ſolemn paſſage from your addreſs: "In the name of God, to what purpoſe did we ſtruggle through and maintain a ſeven years war againſt a corrupt court, unleſs to ſubmit to be hewers of wood, and drawers of water, at home—for ſurely foreign domination is not more grievous than domeſtic." Having frequently before baffled the enemies of our liberty by ſuch reaſoning, I tried it again, and it again had the deſired effect—but, my neighbours are not ſatisfied, I ſhall expect your anſwer as ſpeedily as poſſible—let that and my letter be publiſhed in all your papers, and do not abate in your zeal for the good old cauſe I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the ſucceſs of Mr. Swanwick. I thank you gentlemen for openly avowing, that you are aſſociated for electioneering purpoſes—and I heartily wiſh, gentlemen, that your influence may extend acroſs the Delaware. I have the honor, gentlemen, to ſubſcribe myſelf, Your zealous friend,

And well-wiſher,

TIMOTHY TINKER.

New-Jerſey 24th Dec. 1794.

P. S. Whenever you ſhall have occaſion for them, I can in one day raiſe troops enough in Jerſey, to cope with M'Pherſon's blues and Dunlap's ſquadron of horſe, who from their readineſs to volunteer it againſt my brother Tom and his aſſociates to the weſtward, I ſuſpect to be, one and all of them, of the vile ariſtocratic party.

By the Brig Eagle, Capt Harris, arrived at New York, from London, we have the following freſh Advices, viz.

HAGUE, October 21.

A GENTLEMAN juſt arrived from Manheim ſtates that the Elector Palatine is diſguſted with the war; that his troops are diſpirited, and that many of the German Princes are determined to make peace at any rate, during the courſe of the enſuing winter.

AMSTERDAM, October 24.

Letters received this day by ſeveral reſpectable houſes bring the moſt melancholy intelligence that the Ruſſian army had attacked and totally defeated the Poliſh army under General Koſciuſko; that the General, with ſeveral other General Officers, and his Etate Major, were taken priſoners, and that the Ruſſians immediately after this victory marched towards Warſaw. The meſſenger, who brought this intelligence to Berlin, was immediately diſpatched to Potſdam. We wait the confirmation of this account by the next letters from Hamburgh.

MIDDLEBURGH, Oct. 23.

The province of Frieſland has ſolemnly declared to the States General, that having ineffectually ſtated to them the neceſſity of an immediate negociation for peace, they had unanimouſly determined to treat ſeparately for themſelves. They have already ſent deputies to the French army with propoſals.

Our internal ſituation is certainly very critical; and it is evident that the party of the Stadtholder entertain conſiderable apprehenſions. At Amſterdam and the neighbouring places, there are, it is ſaid, 20 000 perſons, who aſſemble in parties of from twenty to thirty in each party, for the purpoſe of reading political publications, and of converſing on political ſubjects. The ſame mode of conduct is adopted at Rotterdam, and in all the cities and towns in the province of Eutrecht. In Frieſland, Groningen, and Overyſſel, the people expreſs their diſapprobation of the Stadtholder's meaſures in the moſt open manner.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, OCTOBER 27.

WHITEHALL, October 29.

A deſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State:

Head-Quarters, Nimeguen, Oct. 20.

SIR,

Yeſterday morning the enemy attacked the whole of the advanced poſts of my right wing, in very great force, particularly that of Dutin, which was defended by the 37th regiment, and that of Appelthern, where the Prince of Rohan's light battalion was poſted. Nothing could exceed the gallantry which the whole of the troops on the advanced poſts (particularly thoſe two corps) behaved; but at laſt the poſt on the left of the 37th regiment which was occupied by a detachment of Rohan huſſars, having been forced, Major Hope, who commanded the 37th, and who diſtinguiſhed himſelf exceedingly, was obliged to retreat upon the Dyke along the Wall, which he continued for ſome time, without being much annoyed by the enemy. Unfortunately, however, a ſtrong body of the enemy's huſſars being miſtaken for the corps of Rohan, the regiment allowed them to come upon them unmoleſted, when the huſſars immediately attacked, and the narrowneſs of the Dyke, which, on every occaſion, muſt have afforded a ſecurity to the infantry, in this inſtance acted againſt them, as they were driven off it by the enemy's charge, and, I am ſorry to ſay, have ſuffered very conſiderably.

As they were upon the advanced poſts, I have not as yet received an exact return of their loſs; but I underſtand that Captains Baird, Hendley and Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell, Thompſon, Colquhoun and Murray, with the quarter maſter, Mr. Duxall, were made priſoners; of which number Captain Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell and Colquhoun, are wounded. All the priſoners who were taken agreed in the intelligence that the enemy had brought over thirty thouſand men; and at the ſame time I received the report that a very conſiderable body of them, having paſſed the Meuſe between Ruremonde and Venlo, were advancing upon my left flank, and had already taken poſſeſſion of Cleves.

Under theſe circumſtances (never having intended to riſk an action in my preſent poſition) which I only kept in order to preſerve a communication with Graves, and to cover the reparations which were intended to have been made to the fortifications of this place, I determined to paſs the Wall, and to take up the different cantonements, which were already marked out for the defence of the river, leaving General Walmoden, with a corps, to cover the town.

Part of the troops began their march yeſterday evening, and the remainder this morning, without any moleſtation from the enemy. I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. I am ſorry to add, that Lieut. Wadman, of the light infantry of the 37th regiment, who was upon picquet, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by his intrepidity and prudence, is alſo dangerouſly wounded, and was brought in the evening to this town.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

LONDON, October 22.

On Saturday laſt Mr. JAY, the American Miniſter, had a long conference with Lord Grenville, at his Lordſhip's Office in Downing ſtreet, upon the ſubject of the late tranſactions on the borders of Upper Canada.

October 25.

The Duke of Brunſwick has at length accepted the chief command of the allied forces in Holland; and is expected every day at Nimeguen. The Duke of York, it is ſaid, will ſerve under him for the preſent, but it is thought his Royal Highneſs will probably return home in the winter.

Earl Spencer is daily expected in town. He left Frankfort on the 16th, and paſſed through Weſel on the 18th inſt. from whence he propoſed going to the Britiſh head-quarters, on his way to England. He returns without having ſucceeded in the object of his miſſion. The Imperial Court, it ſeems, demanded much higher terms for proſecuting the war againſt France than Earl Spencer had powers to grant; in conſequence of which the negociation is broken off for the preſent, without any arrangement having been concluded. The Emperor, it is ſaid, demanded no leſs a ſum than five millions ſterling, a ſum which could be demanded with no other view, than that he might meet with a denial. If this be abſolutely the caſe, and there ſeems but too much reaſon to believe the ſtatement is juſt, it can only be accounted for from the effect produced by the conduct of our good Ally the King of Pruſſia, in treating with the French without having conſulted the other allies, which leaves the Emperor expoſed to the attacks of the whole French army on the Rhine. It appears probable that if an actual treaty has not been ratified between the Pruſſians and the French, at leaſt ſuch arrangements have been made by them, as to leave each other at perfect liberty to purſue the objects which each may find it convenient to adopt for their individual intereſt. Lord Malmeſbury, in conſequence, is on his return home.

The effect produced upon the public mind by theſe unlooked for events is various in its operation. One conſequence, however, has been, a riſe in the funds,

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Biographical Account of the Three eldest Sons of the King of Great-Britain.—(Continued from our laſt.)

(Never before publiſhed in America)

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Your fellow labourers in the great work of our political ſalvation unfortunately did not reach me until yeſterday evening, or I ſhould before this have poured forth my cordial thanks for the provident care which your reſpectable body manifeſts for the public good.

I have read your addreſs, gentlemen, to all my neighbours; and they are aſtoniſhingly pleaſed with its contents. But, for what I ſhall preſently relate, they were on the point of withdrawing their confidence from their repreſentatives in Congreſs, and of placing it in you, their better friends. They were on the point of withholding all thanks and praiſe for the wearied heroes, who have returned from the weſtern wars, and of beſtowing them on you, the more worthy *volunteers* in freedom's cauſe.

All this, gentlemen, and things more glorious would have happened, had not a meddleſome *ariſtocrat* ſuddenly popped upon me a number of queſtions, to which I could not for my ſoul, furniſh ſatisfactory anſwers.—Anxious my dear brother patriots for the preſervation of that liberty for which We have ſo nobly fought and bled, and fully convinced that nothing can ſo much contribute to this deſirable end, as the continuation of your ſociety at the ſeat of ariſtocratic villany, I ſhall now repeat to you the queſtions to which I have alluded, hoping and truſting, that you, as watchmen on the walls of our political Jeruſalem, will enable me, your fellow centinel, to ſerve the cauſe of democratic liberty, by giving them a full, complete, and irreſiſtable anſwer. This done, I pledge my honor all will be ſafe; and the good people of New Jerſey, with loud *hoſannas* will hail you. *Welcome, ye Saviors of your country.*

The queſtions, my dear ſirs, as you will perceive, were all framed from ſentences in your addreſs, and were as follow, viz.

Pray ſir, who are the ariſtocratical faction among us? And what are the principles which they diſſeminate, unfriendly to the rights of man?

What combinations and ſchemes have the rulers of our country formed for the deſtruction of our liberties?

Which of our temporary rulers have adopted the righteous policy, that the Swinish Multitude are unequal to the taſk of governing themſelves; and that public meaſures are only to be diſcuſſed by public characters?

Have any attempts been made to proſcribe the liberty of the preſs? If ſo, point them out;——If not, why talk of "rapacious jaws extended to ſwallow every veſtige of freedom?"

What rights have been ſnatched from the people without the ſhadow of reaſon or of juſtice? Or, is it poſſible for human nature to enjoy a greater degree of political liberty than the people of the United States do at this preſent moment enjoy?

What iniquities of public men and meaſures have the democratic ſociety of Philadelphia detected and expoſed?

What actions and proceedings of the government are kept ſecret from the people, and who are the ſome among us who hold the faſhionable tenets that the people ought not to be informed reſpecting them?

You ſay, "The will of the people, is the law." How is that will to be expreſſed? By the democratic ſocieties—or by their repreſentatives freely choſen?

Are our rulers the ſervants of the democratic ſocieties, or the people at large?

I will not, gentlemen, attempt it, for I cannot deſcribe how much theſe deviliſh queſtions puzzled and confounded me—I made out, however, to ſilence the raſcal by reading with a loud voice, the following ſolemn paſſage from your addreſs: "In the name of God, to what purpoſe did we ſtruggle through and maintain a ſeven "years war againſt a corrupt court, unleſs to ſubmit "to be hewers of wood, and drawers of water, at "home—for ſurely foreign domination is not more "grievous than domeſtic." Having frequently before baffled the enemies of our liberty by ſuch reaſoning, I tried it again, and it again had the deſired effect—but, my neighbours are not ſatisfied, I ſhall expect your anſwer as ſpeedily as poſſible—let that and my letter be publiſhed in all your papers, and do not abate in your zeal for the good old cauſe. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the ſucceſs of Mr. Swanwick. I thank you gentlemen for openly avowing, that you are aſſociated for electioneering purpoſes—and I heartily wiſh, gentlemen, that your influence may extend acroſs the Delaware. I have the honor, gentlemen, to ſubſcribe myſelf, Your zealous friend,

And well wiſher,

TIMOTHY TINKER.

New-Jerſey 24th Dec. 1794.

P. S. Whenever you ſhall have occaſion for them, I can in one day raiſe troops enough in Jerſey, to cope with M'Pherſon's blues and Dunlap's ſquadron of horſe, who from their readineſs to volunteer it againſt my brother Tom and his aſſociates to the weſtward, I ſuſpect to be, one and all of them, of the vile ariſtocratic party.

By the Brig Eagle, Capt Harris, arrived at New York, from London, we have the following freſh Advices, viz.

HAGUE, October 21.

A GENTLEMAN juſt arrived from Manheim ſtates that the Elector Palatine is diſguſted with the war; that his troops are diſpirited, and that many of the German Princes are determined to make peace at any rate, during the courſe of the enſuing winter.

AMSTERDAM, October 24.

Letters received this day by ſeveral reſpectable houſes bring the moſt melancholy intelligence that the Ruſſian army had attacked and totally defeated the Poliſh army under General Koſciuſko; that the General, with ſeveral other General Officers, and his Etate Major, were taken priſoners, and that the Ruſſians immediately after this victory marched towards Warſaw. The meſſenger, who brought this intelligence to Berlin, was immediately deſpatched to Potſdam. We wait the confirmation of this account by the next letters from Hamburgh.

MIDDLEBURGH, Oct. 23.

The province of Frieſland has ſolemnly declared to the States General, that having ineffectually ſtated to them the neceſſity of an immediate negociation for peace, they had unanimouſly determined to treat ſeparately for themſelves. They have already ſent deputies to the French army with propoſals.

Our internal ſituation is certainly very critical, and it is evident that the party of the Stadtholder entertain conſiderable apprehenſions. At Amſterdam and the neighbouring places, there are, it is ſaid, 10 000 perſons, who aſſemble in parties of from twenty to thirty in each party, for the purpoſe of reading political publications, and of converſing on political ſubjects. The ſame mode of conduct is adopted at Rotterdam, and in all the cities and towns in the province of Eutrecht. In Frieſland, Groningen, and Overyſſel, the people expreſs their diſapprobation of the Stadtholder's meaſures in the moſt open manner.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, OCTOBER 27.

WHITEHALL, October 29.

A deſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State:

Head-Quarters, Nimeguen, Oct. 20.

SIR,

Yeſterday morning the enemy attacked the whole of the advanced poſts of my right wing, in very great force, particularly that of Drutin, which was defended by the 37th regiment, and that of Appelthern, where the Prince of Rohan's light battalion was poſted. Nothing could exceed the gallantry which the whole of the troops on the advanced poſts (particularly thoſe two corps) behaved; but at laſt the poſt on the left of the 37th regiment which was occupied by a detachment of Rohan huſſars, having been forced, Major Hope, who commanded the 37th, and who diſtinguiſhed himſelf exceedingly, was obliged to retreat upon the Dyke along the Wall, which he continued for ſome time, without being much annoyed by the enemy. Unfortunately, however, a ſtrong body of the enemy's huſſars being miſtaken for the corps of Rohan, the regiment allowed them to come upon them unmoleſted, when the huſſars immediately attacked, and the narrowneſs of the Dyke, which, on every occaſion, muſt have afforded a ſecurity to the infantry, in this inſtance acted againſt them, as they were driven off it by the enemy's charge, and, I am ſorry to ſay, have ſuffered very conſiderably.

As they were upon the advanced poſts, I have not as yet received an exact return of their loſs; but I underſtand that Captains Baird, Hendley and Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell, Thompſon, Colquhoun and Murray, with the quarter maſter, Mr. Duxall, were made priſoners; of which number Captain Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell and Colquhoun, are wounded. All the priſoners who were taken agreed in the intelligence that the enemy had brought over thirty thouſand men; and at the ſame time I received the report that a very conſiderable body of them, having paſſed the Meuſe between Kuremonde and Venlo, were advancing upon my left flank, and had already taken poſſeſſion of Cleves.

Under theſe circumſtances (never having intended to riſk an action in my preſent poſition) which I only kept in order to preſerve a communication with Graves, and to cover the reparations which were intended to have been made to the fortifications of this place, I determined to paſs the Wall, and to take up the different cantonements, which were already marked out for the defence of the river, leaving General Walmoden, with a corps, to cover the town.

Part of the troops began their march yeſterday evening, and the remainder this morning, without any moleſtation from the enemy. I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. I am ſorry to add, that Lieut. Wadman, of the light infantry of the 37th regiment, who was upon picquet, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by his intrepidity and prudence, is alſo dangerouſly wounded, and was brought in the evening to this town.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

LONDON, October 22.

On Saturday laſt Mr. JAY, the American Miniſter, had a long conference with Lord Grenville, at his Lordſhip's Office in Downing ſtreet, upon the ſubject of the late tranſactions on the borders of Upper Canada.

October 25.

The Duke of Brunſwick has at length accepted the chief command of the allied forces in Holland; and is expected every day at Nimeguen. The Duke of York, it is ſaid, will ſerve under him for the preſent, but it is thought his Royal Highneſs will probably return home in the winter.

Earl Spencer is daily expected in town. He left Franckfort on the 16th, and paſſed through Weſel on the 18th inſt. from whence he propoſed going to the Britiſh head-quarters, on his way to England. He returns without having ſucceeded in the object of his miſſion. The Imperial Court, it ſeems, demanded much higher terms for proſecuting the war againſt France than Earl Spencer had powers to grant; in conſequence of which the negociation is broken off for the preſent, without any arrangement having been concluded. The Emperor, it is ſaid, demanded no leſs a ſum than five millions ſterling, a ſum which could be demanded with no other view, than that he might meet with a denial. If this be abſolutely the caſe, and there ſeems but too much reaſon to believe the ſtatement is juſt, it can only be accounted for from the effect produced by the conduct of our good Ally the King of Pruſſia, in treating with the French without having conſulted the other allies, which leaves the Emperor expoſed to the attacks of the whole French army on the Rhine. It appears probable that if an actual treaty has not been ratified between the Pruſſians and the French, at leaſt ſuch arrangements have been made by them, as to leave each other at perfect liberty to purſue the objects which each may find it convenient to adopt for their individual intereſt. Lord Malmeſbury, in conſequence, is on his return home.

The effect produced upon the public mind by theſe unlooked for events is various in its operation. One conſequence, however, has been, a riſe in the funds,

perſuaſion that peace muſt be the conſequence.—It may, but we are perſuaded the period is by far more diſtant than many would fondly hope. Nay, ſome letters from Berlin aſſert that there is no truth whatever in the rumour which ſtates, that the Court is negociating a ſeparate treaty with France. A ſhort time will develope ſome of the preſent myſteries.

October 30.

A letter was received in town yeſterday from Middleburg, which mentions the capture of Maeſtricht and Breda by the enemy.

A general inclination for PEACE ſeems to pervade at this time the United Provinces, and the STATES GENERAL, we are aſſured, have declared in favour of an immediate negociation, for the purpoſe of obtaining that deſirable end, and ſaving their country from the ruin which otherwiſe awaits it. This determination of their HIGH MIGHTINESSES is to be communicated to the ſeveral Allied Courts, and Mr. FAGEL is the Gentleman appointed to make it known to the Government of this Kingdom.

The report of the defeat of Koſciuſko's army, we are happy to find, gains little credit.

The French have put in requiſition 6000 young girls in Brabant to attend the ſick in their military hoſpital.

The Grand Penſionery, Fagel, is not yet arrived in England. His Secretary and part of his ſuite arrived on Monday, which gave riſe to the report of his being come. He is expected by the firſt veſſel.

October 31.

It is now conſidered as certain, that the King of Pruſſia has formally notified to our Miniſters his intention of withdrawing all his Troops from the War againſt France, except his Contingent as a Prince of the Empire—and as he has various unliquidated claims on the other States of the Empire, he will moſt probably find a pretext for withdrawing his Contingent alſo.

The news from South Pruſſia is confirmed to its utmoſt extent. The Poles, after having made themſelves maſters of Bromberg, proceeded towards Dantzic, with a force of 40,000 men, and defeated the Pruſſian army, under General Schonefeld, which attempted to impede their march.

November 1.

No intelligence whatever has now been received from the Britiſh army ſince Tueſday; ſome little alarm prevails in conſequence.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
January 1.

MR. CLAIRBORNE after ſome introductory remarks, laid a reſolution on the table the object of which is, the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill or bills for reducing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, their aſſiſtants and clerks; the compenſations of the ſenators and members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, &c.

The committee of the whole having yeſterday finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the naturaliſation bill—and the ſame having been reported with amendments—the houſe this day took the report into conſideration. Mr. Giles then renewed his motion—for inſerting a clauſe in the bill providing for the renunciation of any title of nobility on the part of foreigners who apply for the rights of citizenſhip in the United States. This motion occaſioned a long debate, in the courſe of which Mr. Dexter, moved an amendment to the motion, to the following effect, "and in caſe any ſuch alien ſhall hold any perſon in ſlavery, he ſhall renounce it, and declare that he holds all men *free* and equal—further debates enſued on this; at length an adjournment was called and agreed to, without deciding on either of the motions.

January 2.

The Houſe proceeded in the report of the committee on the naturaliſation bill. Mr. Giles's motion reſpecting the renunciation of titles was further diſcuſſed. The arguments in ſupport of the motion were drawn from the Conſtitution of the United States—and from the exiſting ſtate of things in Europe, where revolutionary principles had proſcribed all hereditary titles and diſtinctions in ſuch manner that there was the greateſt probability of this country having a great acceſſion of Inhabitants conſiſting of titled characters, whoſe ariſtocratic principles, habits, and attachments, would render them very unfit to ſuſtain offices in a republican government—Great numbers of fugitive nobility were to be expected from France and even from England, in caſe a revolution there ſhould take place, which was conſidered as probable, the influence of theſe perſons would be conſiderable. It was not to be ſuppoſed that people, born and nurtured in the lap of ariſtocracy, would heartily renounce their titles, and become all at once ſincere republicans.—It was therefore highly improper that ſuch perſons ſhould be admitted.—No law at preſent exiſts to prevent ſuch perſons from voting or being elected—and the conſequences of ſuch a ſtate of things were not to be calculated. It was therefore highly proper to guard againſt every encroachment on the genius and ſpirit of our Conſtitution, and the republican character of the people. Titles led thoſe who poſſeſs them to inſolence in their manners, and others they afforded a pretext to be mean and ſervile The Conſtitution of the United States has proſcribed titles, the preſent motion is therefore conſonant to its ſpirit and intention, where it ſays, "No title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States; and no perſon, holding any office of profit or truſt under them, ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, accept of any preſent, emolument, office, or *title of any kind whatſoever*, from any King, Prince, or foreign State." If foreigners wiſh to be naturaliſed, or to hold any office under the United States, by relinquiſhing their titles, they will only be on an equality with our citizens. If they do not wiſh to enjoy the rights of citizenſhip, they can retain their titles, &c. &c. Mr. Giles, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Page, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. M'Dowell, and others ſupported the motion. Several gentlemen ſpoke in oppoſition to this amendment, in the courſe of the debate, which, with ſome intervals of other buſineſs, continued three days.

CHARLESTON, December. 15.

Capt. Milligan juſt arrived here from Breſt, informs that the evening before he ſailed it was announced that the ſluices of both Amſterdam and Rotterdam were in poſſeſſion of the French, and that they had it in their power to overflow them at their pleaſure, but refrained as they expected to compromiſe matters with the patriots.—He likewiſe ſaw 33 ſail of the homeward bound Weſt-India fleet going into Breſt, prizes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.

About 8 o'clock laſt evening the German Lutheran Church, corner of Fourth and Cherry Streets, was diſcovered to be on fire, and after burning near four hours, this immenſe and elegant building was entirely conſumed. No houſes being immediately contiguous to it, the citizens, by the greateſt exertions of induſtry and activity were enabled to ſtop the further ravages of the deſtructive element. This church was one of the moſt ſplendid in the Union, and was ſuppoſed to have coſt 25 cool.

January 7.

Capt. Terris on Sunday laſt ſaw the French ſhip Les Jumeaux lying below Bombay Hook.—Same day paſſed Reedy Iſland the Revenue Cutter and a ſhallop full of armed men, between 200 and 300, to take poſſeſſion of ſaid ſhip.

NEW-YORK, January 12.

We are enabled this day to continue the *melancholy tales* of DESPOTS BEATEN, whoſe minions now cry out with vehemence, *Mercy! PEACE! PEACE!* by the arrival laſt Thurſday, at this port, of the Brig Eagle, Benjamin Harris, maſter, from London, with London papers to the 1ſt of November, incluſive.—He ſailed from Graves End on the 2d, and from the Downs on the 6th of November.

By a view of them, and ſome articles of leſs conſequence, not inſerted, we find, that *Heuſden, Breda, Maeſtricht, Venlo, Grave, Coblentz Guldres Clevis, Huſſt, Aiax, Suas de Gand*, and *Phillippine*, and ſeveral ſmaller poſts, have fallen into the hands of the French.

That *Duſſeldorff* is almoſt deſtroyed; that the Duke has been beaten, with great ſlaughter, from *Nimeguen*, and eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Arnheim; that Gen. Count de Callinedo, at Dego, near Caire, Germany, commanding the Auſtrian army, had been beaten off his ground in repeated inſtances on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, in the afternoon of which laſt day he repulſed the French (ſay) with great loſs; that a very ſevere battle had been fought between the French and Spaniards, on the borders of Catalona, in which the French were victors as uſual; that the greateſt conſternation exiſts at *Barcelona*, from which place many opulent families are removing—an attack *by ſea* is apprehended; that a ſerious collection of people took place at Amſterdam, on the 13th of October, demanding *Peace* and *no inundation*; but it was ſoon pacified, by being told, that *their Committee*, who prayed for *peace* and *no inundation*, was well received.

On the 24th of October, Rear-Admiral Bourmaſter, with ſeven ſail of the line, got under way at Plymouth, ſaid to be deſtined for the Weſt Indies.

Parliament was to meet November 25, poſitively.

The account of a POLISH defeat would ſeem melancholy, but we rejoice to find, that it is *diſcredited* in London, by all but miniſterials, and there are hopes of its being premature.

The Texel is now the grand rendezvous of the Dutch navy; the French cutter Calliope, of 14 guns, peeping into which road, it is ſaid, was purſued and taken by the Jaſon ſloop of war of 20 guns, after an obſtinate battle.

The National Convention have paſſed a decree by which the conquered country is put under the ſpecial protection of the Republic.

Capt. Pellew, of the Britiſh frigate Arethuſa, has written Mr. Stephens, at the Admiralty-office, London, a particular account of his (together with the Artois and the Diamond frigates, the reſt of his ſquadron of four frigates in ſight) having taken, Oct. 21, off Uſhant, the French frigate *Revolutionaire*, of 44 guns, and 370 men, Capt. Trevenard; a new veſſel, never before at ſea, bound from Havre to Breſt.

A Norfolk account ſtates, that the *Thetis* Britiſh frigate, went on ſome banks about 40 miles ſouth of the Capes, and filled with water.

Since the receipt of the above, the maſter of a veſſel informs, that ſhe got ſafe off and that he ſaw her go into Hampton roads under lower maſts only.—This may be ſome other veſſel.

They write from Philadelphia, that a *report* prevails in Baltimore by a veſſel which left Amſterdam, Nov. 6, that the Dutch and French had actually *agreed upon terms* for PEACE.

Letters from Amſterdam have appeared in the papers, dated Nov. 8—one of them purports the capture of *Rotterdam*; and the other of *Nimeguen*.

NEWPORT, January 12.

On the firſt Inſt. General HENRY KNOX reſigned his Office of Secretary of the United States for the Department of War, after having filled the Station under the old Congreſs and the preſent Government, for a Period of nearly ten Years.

There were lately exhibited in Boſton, two Pair of Cattle, raiſed by Col. Cork, of Tiverton, in this State, One of which weighed 3229 lbs, and the other 2931.

By a Memorial from the Secretary at War, lately read in Congreſs, it appears, that the Six Frigates are now building at Six different Ports of the Union. One of 36 Guns, at Portſmouth, in New Hampſhire, and the other of the ſame Size at Baltimore. The Four 44's are building, One at Boſton, One at New York, One at Philadelphia, and One at Norfolk or Portſmouth, in Virginia. The 44's are to carry each of them Thirty-ſix Twenty four Pounders, and the Thirty ſixes have each Twenty eight Twenty-four Pounders. The reſt of their Guns are Twelves. The utmoſt Attention has been paid to the Selection and ſeaſoning the Wood, that the Veſſels might not fall behind the beſt of thoſe built for the maritime Powers of Europe.

MARRIED]—Capt. NICHOLAS WEBSTER, to Miſs SALLY SHRIEVE, of Portſmouth.

DIED]—At Jamaica, Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of this Town.

☞ TICKETS *in the Second Claſs of* HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY *for Sale at the Poſt Office.*

*** *Advertiſements omitted this Week will be inſerted in our next.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Jan. 13.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Aurora, Bradford,	Mayanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Nabby, Huntington,	Weſt-Indies
Sloop Becca, Harris,	Ditto
—— Neptune, Smith,	Jamaica
—— Lydia, Heffernan,	Charleſton
Brig Clariſſa, Richmond,	Wilmington
Ship Orion, Cuſhing,	Norfolk
—— Patty, Collins,	St. Thomas's
Brig Hannah Grey,	Somerſet

LETTERS *in the* POST-OFFICE, *Newport, January* 10, 1795

PETER Aubry; John Bevans (Little Compton) George Bolland, Samuel Brenton (Wickford) Edmund Brown; James Clarke; William Douglas, Frederick Deveaux; Andrew Geoffroy, Citizen Guilbaud; James Handy, 2; Henry James, Joſeph James (Exeter) Monſ. Labroue, Andrew Law, Solomon Littlefield, William Loud, Solomon Littlefield, jun. Philip Mother, Andrew Mc. Corrie (Portſmouth) Sarah Northam, Walter Nichols (Freetown) William Prince, John Prentis, John Peckham, John Price, Greenfield Pote (Freeport) Alexander Sweeny, Lucy Skinner, Jonathan Simmons; William Tilley; Witham Woodward, Lydia Wyar, Daniel Weeden (Jamestown.)

Supervisor's Office,

Providence, December 27, 1794.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of GEORGE SEARS, Eſquire, in Newport, of the Terms on which any Perſon will contract to furniſh the Rations and ſmall Supplies in the Quarter Maſter's Line, through the Year 1795 for the Garriſon of Fort Waſhington at Newport, including the ſame two Kinds of Supplies for the Recruiting Parties for the ſaid Garriſon.

A Ration conſiſts of
One Pound of Bread, or Flour,
One Pound of Beef or 3-4 of a Pound of Pork,
Half a Gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whiſky,
One Quart of Salt,
Two Quarts of Vinegar } per 100 Rations.
Two Pounds of Soap,
One Pound of Candles,

JOHN S. DEXTER, *Supervisor.*

FOR SALE,

THE Eſtate formerly belonging to JOSIAH and BENJAMIN BROWN, ſituate in Thames-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Daniel Maſon's Dwelling Houſe.—For Terms apply to

CALEB GREEN.

Newport, January 2, 1795.

To be LET,

AN elegant, large DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden-Lot and Yard, lately occupied by Chriſtopher Ellery, Eſq;—For Terms apply to

SAMUEL FREEBODY.

Newport, Jan. 12, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in North-Kingſtown, about two Miles to the Northward of Wickford, on the Poſt Road, containing 150 Acres of good Meadow, Plough and Paſture LAND, and may be cut thereon about 300 Cords of Wood.——For farther Particulars, inquire of GIDEON ELLIS, living on the Premiſes.

January 10, 1795.

Gibbs & Channing

Have juſt imported and for Sale,

JAMAICA Spirits, Antigua and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead—Jamaica Sugar, by the Hogſhead and Barrel; Moliaſſes, by the Hogſhead—and Two Hundred and Eighty Dry Hides.

December 30, 1794.

Chriſtopher Ellery

HEREBY preſents his Reſpects to his Fellow-Citizens, thanks them for their paſt Favors, and acquaints them, that he has removed from the Houſe in which he lately lived, to his Houſe, in Malborough-ſtreet, ſituate near to the Cuſtom Houſe; where he will attend, and endeavour to give Satisfaction, to thoſe who may have Buſineſs with him, as NOTARY PUBLIC and CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT, for the *County*, and as JUSTICE of the PEACE, for the *Town* of Newport.

Writings

Done by ſaid CHRISTOPHER ELLERY.

December 29, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport December 22 1794.

perſuaſion that peace muſt be the conſequeance.—It may, but we are perſuaded the period is by far more diſtant than many would fondly hope. Nay, ſome letters from Berlin aſſert that there is no truth whatever in the rumour which ſtates that the Court is negociating a ſeparate treaty with France. A ſhort time will develope ſome of the preſent myſteries.

October 30.

A letter was received in town yeſterday from Middleburg, which mentions the capture of Maeſtricht and Breda by the enemy.

A general inclination for PEACE ſeems to pervade at this time the United Provinces, and the STATES GENERAL, we are aſſured, have declared in favour of an immediate negociation, for the purpoſe of obtaining that deſirable end, and ſaving their country from the ruin which otherwiſe awaits it. This determination of their HIGH MIGHTINESSES is to be communicated to the ſeveral Allied Courts, and Mr. FAGEL is the Gentleman appointed to make it known to the Government of this Kingdom.

The report of the defeat of Koſciuſko's army, we are happy to find, gains little credit.

The French have put in requiſition 6000 young girls in Brabant to attend the ſick in their military hoſpital.

The Grand Penſionery, Fagel, is not yet arrived in England. His Secretary and part of his ſuite arrived on Monday, which gave riſe to the report of his being come. He is expected by the firſt veſſel.

October 31.

It is now conſidered as certain, that the King of Pruſſia has formally notified to our Miniſters his intention of withdrawing all his Troops from the War againſt France, except his Contingent as a Prince of the Empire—and as he has various unliquidated claims on the other States of the Empire, he will moſt probably find a pretext for withdrawing his Contingent alſo.

The news from South Pruſſia is confirmed to its utmoſt extent. The Poles, after having made themſelves maſters of Bromberg, proceeded towards Dantzic, with a force of 40,000 men, and defeated the Pruſſian army, under General Schoenfeld, which attempted to impede their march.

November 1.

No intelligence whatever has now been received from the Britiſh army ſince Tueſday; ſome little alarm prevails in conſequence.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

January 1.

MR. CLAIRBORNE after ſome introductory remarks, laid a reſolution on the table the object of which is, the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill or bills for reducing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, their aſſiſtants and clerks; the compenſations of the ſenators and members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, &c.

The committee of the whole having yeſterday finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the naturalization bill—and the ſame having been reported with amendments—the houſe this day took the report into conſideration. Mr. Giles then renewed his motion—for inſerting a clauſe in the bill providing for the renunciation of any title of nobility on the part of foreigners who apply for the rights of citizenſhip in the United States. This motion occaſioned a long debate, in the courſe of which Mr. Dexter, moved an amendment to the motion, to the following effect, "and in caſe any ſuch alien ſhall hold any perſon in ſlavery, he ſhall renounce it, and declare that he holds all men *free* and equal—further debates enſued on this; at length an adjournment was called and agreed to, without deciding on either of the motions.

January 2.

The Houſe proceeded in the report of the committee on the naturalization bill. Mr. Giles's motion reſpecting the renunciation of titles was further diſcuſſed. The arguments in ſupport of the motion were drawn from the Conſtitution of the United States—and from the exiſting ſtate of things in Europe, where revolutionary principles had proſcribed all hereditary titles and diſtinctions in ſuch manner that there was the greateſt probability of this country having a great acceſſion of Inhabitants conſiſting of titled characters, whoſe ariſtocratic principles, habits, and attachments, would render them very unfit to ſuſtain offices in a republican government—Great numbers of fugitive nobility were to be expected from France and even from England, in caſe a revolution there ſhould take place, which was conſidered as probable, the influence of theſe perſons would be conſiderable. It was not to be ſuppoſed that people, born and nurtured in the lap of ariſtocracy, would heartily renounce their titles, and become all at once ſincere republicans.—It was therefore highly improper that ſuch perſons ſhould be admitted.—No law at preſent exiſts to prevent ſuch perſons from voting or being elected—and the conſequences of ſuch a ſtate of things were not to be calculated. It was therefore highly proper to guard againſt every encroachment on the genius and ſpirit of our Conſtitution, and the republican character of the people. Titles led thoſe who poſſeſs them to inſolence in their manners, and others they afforded a pretext to be mean and ſervile. The Conſtitution of the United States has proſcribed titles, the preſent motion is therefore conſonant to its ſpirit and intention, where it ſays, "No title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States; and no perſon, holding any office of profit or truſt under them, ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, accept of any preſent, emolument, office, or *title of any kind whatſoever*, from any King, Prince, or foreign State." If foreigners wiſh to be naturalized, or to hold any office under the United States, by relinquiſhing their titles, they will only be on an equality with our citizens. If they do not wiſh to enjoy the rights of citizenſhip, they can retain their titles, &c. &c. Mr. Giles, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Page, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. M'Dowell, and others ſupported the motion. Several gentlemen ſpoke in oppoſition to this amendment, in the courſe of the debate, which, with ſome intervals of other buſineſs, continued three days.

CHARLESTON, December. 15.

Capt. Milligan juſt arrived here from Breſt, informs that the evening before he ſailed it was announced that the ſluices of both Amſterdam and Rotterdam were in poſſeſſion of the French, and that they had it in their power to overflow them at their pleaſure, but refrained as they expected to compromiſe matters with the patriots.—He likewiſe ſaw 33 ſail of the homeward bound Weſt-India fleet going into Breſt, priſes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.

About 8 o'clock laſt evening the German Lutheran Church, corner of Fourth and Cherry Streets, was diſcovered to be on fire, and after burning near four hours, this immenſe and elegant building was entirely conſumed. No houſes being immediately contiguous to it, the citizens, by the greateſt exertions of induſtry and activity were enabled to ſtop the further ravages of the deſtructive element. This church was one of the moſt ſplendid in the Union, and was ſuppoſed to have coſt 25 000l.

January 7.

Capt. Terris on Sunday laſt ſaw the French ſhip Les Jumeaux lying below Bombay Hook.—Same day paſſed Reedy Iſland the Revenue Cutter and a ſhallop full of armed men, between 200 and 300, to take poſſeſſion of ſaid ſhip.

NEW-YORK, January 10.

We are enabled this day to continue the *melancholy tales* of DESPOTS BEATEN, whoſe minions now cry out with vehemance, *Mercy!* PEACE! PEACE! by the arrival laſt Thurſday, at this port, of the Brig Eagle, Benjamin Harris, maſter, from London, with London papers to the 1ſt of November, inclusive.—He ſailed from Graves End on the 2d, and from the Downs on the 6th of November.

By a view of them, and ſome articles of leſs conſequence, not inſerted, we find, that *Heuſden, Breda, Maeſtricht, Venlo, Grave, Coblentz, Geldres, Cleves, Hulſt, Aiax, Sans de Gand*, and *Phillippine*, and ſeveral ſmaller poſts, have fallen into the hands of the French.

That *Duſſeldorff* is almoſt deſtroyed; that the Duke has been beaten, with great ſlaughter, from *Nimeguen*, and eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Arnheim; that Gen. Count de Collinedo, at Dego, near Caire, Germany, commanding the Auſtrian army, had been beaten off his ground in repeated inſtances on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, in the afternoon of which laſt day he repulſed the French (ſay) with great loſs; that a very ſevere battle had been fought between the French and Spaniards, on the borders of Catalona, in which the French were victors as uſual; that the greateſt conſternation exiſts at *Barcelona*, from which place many opulent families are removing—an attack *by ſea* is apprehended; that a ſerious colleſtion of people took place at Amſterdam, on the 13th of October, demanding *Peace* and *no inundation*; but it was ſoon pacified, by being told, that *their Committee*, who prayed for *peace* and *no inundation*, was well received.

On the 24th of October, Rear-Admiral Bourmaſter, with ſeven ſail of the line, got under way at Plymouth, ſaid to be deſtined for the Weſt Indies.

Parliament was to meet November 25, poſitively.

The account of a POLISH defeat would ſeem melancholy, but we rejoice to find, that it is *diſcredited* in London, by all but miniſterials, and there are hopes of its being premature.

The Texel is now the grand rendezvous of the Dutch navy; the French cutter Calliope, of 14 guns, peeping into which road, it is ſaid, was purſued and taken by the Jaſon ſloop of war of 20 guns, after an obſtinate battle.

The National Convention have paſſed a decree by which the conquered country is put under the ſpecial protection of the Republic.

Capt. Pellew, of the Britiſh frigate Aretbuſa, has written Mr. Stephens, at the Admiralty office, London, a particular account of his (together with the Artois and the Diamond frigates, the reſt of his ſquadron of four frigates in ſight) having taken, Oct. 21, off Uſhant, the French frigate *Revolutionaire*, of 44 guns, and 370 men, Capt. Trevenard; a new veſſel, never before at ſea, bound from Havre to Breſt.

A Norfolk account ſtates, that the *Thetis* Britiſh frigate, went on ſome banks about 40 miles ſouth of the Capes, and filled with water.

Since the receipt of the above, the maſter of a veſſel informs, that ſhe got ſafe off and that he ſaw her go into Hampton roads under lower maſts only.—This may be ſome other veſſel.

They write from Philadelphia, that a *report* prevails in Baltimore by a veſſel which left Amſterdam, Nov. 6, that the Dutch and French had actually *agreed upon terms* for PEACE.

Letters from Amſterdam have appeared in the papers, dated Nov. 8—one of them purports the capture of *Rotterdam*; and the other of *Nimeguen*.

NEWPORT, January 13.

On the firſt inſt. General HENRY KNOX reſigned his Office of Secretary of the United States for the Department of War, after having filled the Station under the old Congreſs and the preſent Government, for a Period of nearly ten Years.

There were lately exhibited in Boſton, two Pair of Cattle, raiſed by Col. Cook, of Tiverton, in this State, One of which weighed 3229 lbs, and the other 2930.

By a Memorial from the Secretary at War, lately read in Congreſs, it appears, that the Six Frigates are now building at Six different Ports of the Union. One of 36 Guns, at Portſmouth, in New Hampſhire, and the other of the ſame Size at Baltimore. The Four 44's are building, One at Boſton, One at New-York, One at Philadelphia, and One at Norfolk or Portſmouth, in Virginia. The 44's are to carry each of them Thirty-ſix Twenty four Pounders, and the Thirty ſixes have each Twenty eight Twenty-four Pounders. The reſt of their Guns are Twelves. The utmoſt Attention has been paid to the Selection and ſeaſoning the Wood, that the Veſſels might not fall behind the beſt of thoſe built for the maritime Powers of Europe.

MARRIED]—Capt. NICHOLAS WEBSTER, to Miſs SALLY SHRIEVE, of Portſmouth.

DIED]—At Jamaica, Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of this Town.

☞ TICKETS *in the Second Claſs of* HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY *for Sale at the Poſt Office.*

*** *Advertiſements omitted this Week will be inſerted in our next.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Jan. 13.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Aurora, Bradford,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Nabby, Huntington,	Weſt-Indies
Sloop Becca, Harris,	Ditto
—— Neptune, Smith,	Jamaica
—— Lydia, Heffernan,	Charleſton
Brig Clariſſa, Richmond,	Wilmington
Ship Orion, Cuſhing,	Norfolk
—— Patty, Collins,	St. Thomas's
Brig Hannah Grey,	Somerſet

LETTERS *in the* POST-OFFICE, *Newport, January* 10, 1795

PETER Aubry; John Bevans (Little Compton) George Bolland, Samuel Brenton (Wickford) Edmund Brown; James Clarke; William Douglas, Frederick Deveaux; Andrew Groffroy, Citizen Guilbaud; James Handy, 2; Henry James, Joſeph James (Exeter) Monſ. Labroue, Andrew Law, Solomon Littlefield, William Loud, Solomon Littlefield, jun. Philip Moſher, Andrew Mc. Corrie (Portſmouth) Sarah Northam, Walter Nichols (Freetown) William Prince, John Prentis, John Peckham, John Price, Greenfield Pote (Freeport) Alexander Sweeny, Lucy Skinner, Jonathan Simmons; William Tilley; Witham Woodward, Lydia Wyar, Daniel Weeden (Jamestown.)

Supervisor's Office,

Providence, December 27, 1794.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of GEORGE SEARS, Eſquire, in Newport, of the Terms on which any Perſon will contract to furniſh the Rations and ſmall Supplies in the Quarter Maſter's Line, through the Year 1795 for the Garriſon of Fort Waſhington at Newport, including the ſame two Kinds of Supplies for the Recruiting Parties for the ſaid Garriſon.

A Ration conſiſts of

One Pound of Bread, or Flour,
One Pound of Beef or 3-4 of a Pound of Pork,
Half a Gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whiſky,
One Quart of Salt,
Two Quarts of Vinegar } per 100 Rations.
Two Pounds of Soap,
One Pound of Candles,

JOHN S. DEXTER, *Supervisor.*

FOR SALE,

THE Eſtate formerly belonging to JOSIAH and BENJAMIN BROWN, ſituate in Thames-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Daniel Maſon's Dwelling Houſe.—For Terms apply to

CALEB GREEN.

Newport, January 8, 1795.

To be LET,

AN elegant, large DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden Lot and Yard, lately occupied by Chriſtopher Ellery, Eſq;—For Terms apply to

SAMUEL FREEBODY.

Newport, Jan. 12, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in North Kingſtown, about two Miles to the Northward of Wickford, on the Poſt Road, containing 150 Acres of good Meadow, Plough and Paſture LAND, and may be cut thereon about 200 Cords of Wood.——For farther Particulars, inquire of GIDEON ELLIS, living on the Premiſes.

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Gibbs & Channing

Have juſt imported and for Sale,

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December 30, 1794.

Chriſtopher Ellery

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Done by ſaid CHRISTOPHER ELLERY.

December 29, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport December 22, 1794.

A SIGH. BY *Mrs.* ROBINSON.

GO, Sigh! go, viewleſs herald of my breaſt,
And breathe upon the roſes of his cheek!
Play round his brow, with waving ringlets dreſt,
And whiſper, more than timid *Love* dares ſpeak.

Ah! ſteal not near his lips, preſumptuous Sigh;
Sure faſcination will enthrall thee there,
Nor tempt the dear delicious, dang'rous ſnare,
That lurks about the witchcraft of his eye!

But to his penſive ear impart my love;
In murmurs ſoft, my tender woes relate;
Tell him, eternal anguiſh is thy fate,
If cold indifference ſhould thy tale reprove.

Then—if he ſcorns thee, come, poor trembling gueſt,
And live the SILENT TENANT OF MY BREAST!

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

ORCHARDS.

I. THE SITUATION OF ORCHARDS.

THROUGH the kingdom in general, we ſee Apple-Trees in no other ſituation, than in ſmall incloſures or yards, adjoining to a houſe or garden; having been planted, perhaps, without much regard either to the SOIL or ASPECT: LOCALITY, alone, having determined the ſite.

But in this diſtrict, LOCALITY, with reſpect to the HOMESTALL, appears to have had little weight in determining the ſituation of Orchards; which we frequently ſee ſcattered about in every part of a townſhip; perhaps half a mile from any habitation.

In ſituations, where orchard fruits are ſcarce; and where a conſiderable market for them is within reach; ſuch orchards might be hazardous. But in this country, fruit is of little value, until it be converted into liquor: A change which thieves,—petty thieves, at leaſt,—have not an opportunity of effecting, with ſufficient ſecrecy. Cottagers have no mills. The ſtolen fruit muſt be carried to a neighbour's mill, to be ground. The neighbour knows each man's fruit; and the quantity he grows; and the robbery is of courſe detected. In ſmall quantities, eſpecially near towns, orchard fruits are no doubt ſtolen. But the theft is ſimilar to that of ſtealing a meſs of turnips, near Norfolk; They are never miſſed; and the real loſs is inconſiderable; except in ſome particular ſituations.

ASPECT is of much more importance, here, than locality, and appears to have had due weight in fixing the ſite of orchards, in this diſtrict; for though orchards are found on every ſide of hills, the South-Eaſt, with a ſkreen to the North, ſeems to be the favourite aſpect. The "morning Sun," is eſteemed genial to fruit; an old idea; and not merely a popular notion; though in ſome degree it may be deemed ſuch.

It is not probable, that the quality of the morning rays, is much ſuperior to thoſe of the noon day, or morning Sun (the popular idea); but it appears demonſtrably, that a South-eaſtern aſpect collects a greater quantity of heat; enjoys a longer day; than any other aſpect. It is noon, before a weſtern aſpect *reflects* a ray. In the morning, it will frequently remain dewy and cold, ſeveral hours after vegetation has been rouſed, againſt an Eaſtern inclination. The afternoon Sun is, no doubt, more intenſe, on the Weſt than on the Eaſt ſide of a hill; but its duration is ſhort. In an afternoon, the air is every where warm; and a regular ſupply of warmth appears to be more genial to vegetation, than a great and ſudden tranſition from heat to cold. The coolneſs of the evening comes on, and vegetation is probably checked as ſoon, or nearly as ſoon, in all aſpects. Hence we may, I think, fairly conclude, that the South-eaſtern aſpect enjoys more vegetative hours, and receives a more regular ſupply of heat, than any other aſpect.

Nevertheleſs, on a fruit Liquor Farm, it may be prudent, to have "Plantations" in different aſpects. Blights (whatever they are) appear to be communicated to the Trees, by the Wind. In 1783, orchard fruit was cut off in every ſituation, except a North-Weſt aſpect; in which I ſaw ſeveral Orchards fully fruited.

A northern aſpect, however, has its diſadvantage, and though it may, in this country, eſpecially where the ſoil is warm, produce fruits fit for the purpoſe of liquor; yet, in the more northern provinces, it may be altogether inadequate to that purpoſe. A hill dipping to the South, partakes of the nature of a South Wale. The atmoſphere, a few feet from the ground, is probably many degrees hotter on the South, than on the north ſide of a regular hill; and the richneſs and flavour of fruit, depends much on the heat of the atmoſphere it matures in. The fruit of the branch of a Vine, for inſtance, which is introduced into a Store or Green-houſe, is much richer and higher flavoured, than that of other branches of the ſame Vine, which remain in the common atmoſphere. Hence every means ſhould be uſed to render the atmoſphere of an Orchard as warm as may be—to collect as much heat within its area as poſſible. Therefore, while it enjoys the morning Sun, it ought to have a tall, woody ſkreen, to the Eaſt, to break off the piercing winds from that quarter. The winds travel horizontally, or nearly ſo; while the Sun gains a ſufficient elevation, to lodge its rays in the atmoſphere of a ſkreened Orchard.

Much has been ſaid about FRUIT TREES IN HEDGES, in the Cider counties. But this ſhould ſeem to be one of thoſe *wild ideas*, which haſty travellers are liable to catch. Crab trees, perhaps, are more common in the hedges of this, than they are in thoſe of other diſtricts; and hedge Crabs, here, as in other places, are ſometimes grafted with apples; but I have met with very few inſtances, in which hedge rows have been deſignedly, and regularly, filled with apple trees. About Bromyard, I ſaw one or two inſtances, in which apple trees form cloſe woody hedge-rows; blowzing out, on either ſide, over the adjoining incloſures. But the practice of planting fruit trees in hedges, I apprehend, has never been common, and is now, I believe, wholly laid aſide. There are two diſadvantages attend it;—the hedge is inevitably deſtroyed, and the fruit is difficult to collect.

(To be continued.)

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooſes, Stoves, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, in Middletown, about Three Miles from this Town, containing 103 Acres.

Alſo, a Meadow LOT, of about 5 Acres, in the Town of Newport.—For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

January 5 1795.

Jeremiah N. Sands

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Little Reſt Hill, to Wickford, in North Kingſtown, where he carries on the CLOCK, WATCH MAKING, and GOLDSMITHS' BUSINESS in all their different Branches.

Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may rely upon having their Work done with Neatneſs and Expedition.

He gives CASH for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

Wickford January 5, 1795

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in

the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

December 5, 1794.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the firſt Thurſday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premiſes, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceaſed, ſituated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-Houſe and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Proſpect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Aſſignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. FOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.

Newport, Dec 1 1794.

FOR SALE, BY

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

On reaſonable Terms,

ONE FARM, of 300 Acres, with a good Houſe, and other Buildings thereon.—One Ditto of 600 Ditto—One Ditto of 300 Ditto—One Ditto of 150 Ditto—One Ditto of 120 Ditto.

All the above Farms are bounded on the main Rivers in the State of Rhode-Iſland, and may be entered on the 25th of March next.—Alſo a Number of ſmaller FARMS.—He has likewiſe ſeveral HOUSES to Sell in the Main Street.—Any Perſon that really inclines to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to him.

Newport, December 29, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

D U C K:

Nº 1 to Nº 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where alſo may be had

A conſtant Supply of clean TOW.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND &c.

December 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of CARY CLARKE, of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, Taylor, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden, at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the laſt Monday in January next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act paſſed in June, *A. D.* 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES STREET,

Next Houſe Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the ſhorteſt Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the ſingle Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Alſo Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be ſerved on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Deſpatch.

To prevent Impoſitions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, *Newport, Rhode Iſland, with a Square and Compaſs.*

Almoſt any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; alſo good tann'd SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has alſo for SALE,

Good Card and Saddler's Tacks, by the large or ſmall Quantity, at a low Price.

* *The above Skins muſt be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.*

Newport, November 10, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Barrel, Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One at the upper End of the Town facing the Green, near the Houſe of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found.

A ſmall Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the Eaſt Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the Eaſt, and Weſterly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

December 17, 1794.

BY Order of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of *Preſton Mann* of Newport, in the County of Newport, Phyſician, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the laſt Monday in January next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, 1756 ought nor to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secretary.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

December 29th, 1794.

BY Order of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South-Kingſtown, Yeoman, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt Greenwich, on the laſt Monday in January next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, *A. D* 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

COLE and GOODLUCK's POLICIES for Sale, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt Office—where may be ſeen their Scale of Policies, and a Scheme of the Waſhington Lottery.